

LIMACIDÆ, *Limax* only.

ENDODONTIDÆ, *Pyramidula* (*alternata*, *perspectiva*, etc.), *Punctum*.

ARIONIDÆ, *Arion* (imported), *Ariolimax*, *Prophysaon*, *Hemphilia* and their immediate allies.

PHILOMYCIDÆ, *Philomycus* (*Tebennophorus*), *Pallifera*.

The systematic position of the *Selenitidæ*, with a revised catalogue of the species and varieties, will be considered in a future article.

ON SOME NEW SPECIES OF SCALA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Scala (*Sthenorhytis*) *Mazyckii* Dall.

Shell solid, stout, rapidly enlarging, with (on the last whorl six) stout rather carinate varices which increase in size successively, the last being very heavy, its anterior face sloping backward from the nearly circular aperture; outer margin of the varix even, rounded, slightly winged on the axial side; whorls smooth except for a single faint revolving rib encircling the base at about the level of the top of the aperture of the succeeding whorl; specimen decollate, probably with four or five whorls when complete, the spire probably short and acute. Height 31.5, diameter 28 mm. in the decollate shell.

Miocene, Cainhoy, South Carolina, W. G. Mazyck.

This fine species differs from *S. pernobilis*, *S. Stearnsii* and others of the group by its small number of distant rapidly enlarging varices. The type is in the collection of Mr. W. G. Mazyck, of Charleston, who collected it, and to whom it is respectfully dedicated.

Scala ranellina Dall.

Shell of five or more whorls, rather rapidly increasing, spirally ribbed with ten or twelve rather feeble flattish ridges which are obsolete or absent above the shoulder; basal area projecting, strongly marked, overrun by the varices which are angulated and prominent over the keel; varices of two sorts, one set large, thin, wide set at the half whorl, continuous up the spire on each side like the varices of *Ranella pulchra*, their profiles rounded, the aperture circular,

the axial edge narrower, not perceptibly angular; the other varices are much smaller and less prominent, about seven to twelve on each half whorl between the larger series, sharp edged and subequal. Height of (decollate) shell 33, max. diameter 23 mm.

Zeuglodon bed of the Jacksonian, near Cocoa P. O., Alabama, Burns and Schuchert.

This fine species is related to *S. octolineata* Conrad, which is found in the same horizon, but has the large varices less conspicuous and irregularly distributed. *S. octolineata* is also a smaller, more cylindrical shell. The present species is readily recognized by its peculiar flattened aspect recalling *Ranella*.

Scala Mitchelli Dall.

Shell rather large for the genus, thin, with rounded rather compact whorls, well marked suture and elongated spire; the color is yellowish white, the basal area and a band somewhat above the periphery dark reddish brown; surface with numerous low spiral ridges with wider interspaces covering the whorl, crossed by about 18 distant rather irregular low varical threads, slightly angulated just in front of the suture; the young whorls show a tendency to peripheral angulation; basal area well marked, bordered by a low keel, its spiral sculpture feeble but the varical ridges unchanged; axis imperforate; aperture higher than wide, the peristome interrupted over the body, the pillar lip strongly reflected, the outer lip narrow, inconspicuously reflexed; shell decollate but showing eight whorls, and originally supplied with three or four more at least; height of (decollate) shell 36, max. diameter 14, apical diameter at the decollation 1.5 mm.

Found on the beach of Matagorda Island on the Texas coast by Hon. J. G. Mitchell, to whom it is respectfully dedicated; the type is in his collection. This is the finest recent species from shallow water yet reported from the Gulf coast, and needs no comparison with any other, as no American or exotic species has been figured which is at all closely related to it. In a general way it is somewhat like *S. acuminata* Sby. from Japan.

SCULPTURE OF THE APICAL WHORLS, A NEW CHARACTER FOR DISTINGUISHING GROUPS OF BULIMULI.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The classification of the American Bulimoid snails has been an extremely intricate problem, but much has been done by Binney,